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COMMUNICATION.

NO. XIII.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

EFFECTS OF WAR ON THE MIND.

Frequent scenes of blood and murder render men cruel, and savage, and unfeeling; as the following extract from England's History, among thousands of others will show. The civil wars and insurrections in those times (James II.) had been so frequent, that blood, cruelty and murder, had become familiar to many. The following facts took place in consequence of the unfortunate rebellion headed by the Duke of Monmouth, who fell a victim to his rashness.

"But although the fate of the Duke of Monmouth was the natural consequence of his imprudent temerity, and his punishment consistent with the laws and the practice of all nations and ages, the cruelties exercised on his deluded followers were disgraceful to the victors and shocking to humanity. The lord chief justice Jefferies was sent into the west with a special commission, to try all who had been directly or indirectly concerned in the rebellion; and Major General Kirk was ordered to attend him, with a body of troops, to keep the people in awe. It was impossible to find in the whole kingdom two men more destitute of religion, honor or humanity. To detail the cruelty of these two tigers in human shape, would be disgusting to the reader: even a few instances of their savage barbarity, will blacken and disfigure the pages of history.—Neither men nor women were spared. It suffices to say that Jefferies condemned no fewer than six hundred persons to be hanged, and their quarters to be exposed to the sides of the high-ways. He even gloried in his barbarity, and boasted that he had hanged more than any Judge in England since the days of William the conqueror. He even would have carried still further his insatiate cruelty, had not many purchased their lives at the expense of their estates. One gentleman gave him 14,000 pounds to save his life; and those who were not sufficiently rich to purchase their pardons at his price, were hanged, or cruelly whipped, or sold for slaves to the American Plantations.

Kirk was not behind Jefferies in tyranny. At Taunton, he caused nineteen persons, by his own authority, without any trial, to be hanged, with drums beating and trumpets sounding; and another time, at the same place, having invited his officers to dinner, he caused thirty condemned persons to be hanged while they set at table, namely, ten in health to the king, ten in health to the queen, and ten in health to the Lord Chief Justice Jefferies!!!"

Men are not naturally so inhuman and ferocious as Jefferies and Kirk are shown to have been by Mr. Bigland.—They do not naturally delight in the torment and agony of their fellows, or make the pangs of death, an amusement at their meals; such monster-cannibals are rare in christian lands. But such characters are made from practice and habit; they are the productions of a soil moistened with innocent blood; they thrive best in countries of war, insurrection and murder, and acquire their ferocity and brutal insensibility by frequently experiencing and witnessing the violation and outrage, committed upon the lives and liberties of their brethren; till at length they become insensible to their pains and sufferings. It is undoubtedly a lamentable truth that the practice of war generally has this brutalizing effect upon the human character.—But the miseries and sufferings, and well as the moral influence of war, are kept out of sight in the back ground, while its glories and external pomp are painted in the most striking colors; as says a judicious writer, "It is natural to suppose, that circulating correct histories of war, would have the effect to excite a general abhorrence of the custom. But in the usual way of writing such histories, the horrors and distresses of its sanguinary scenes are in such a manner accompanied with ecomiums on the bravery of fighting men and the glories of victory, that the mind of the reader is diverted from the tremendous havoc and distress. He is perhaps told that a successful victory was obtained at great expense, that the number of killed and wounded on the part of the victors could not be less than 15 or 20,000; and that the loss on the side of the vanquished was much greater. But he is not permitted to dwell on the miseries of such a scene. His attention is soon called to the display of skill and valor on the part of the officers and soldiers. If the predilections of the historian are in favor of the victors, he will perhaps admit that much praise is due to the enemy, that they fought with astonishing intrepidity, and displayed heroism worthy of a better cause. But nothing could resist the valor of the victorious army.

In respect to the loss on the side of the victors, the writer consoles himself and the reader, with such considerations as these:—The honorable manner in which the dead, the wounded exposed their lives for the gobd of their country—the honor of the victory—the great advantages obtained, and the fact that the loss was much greater on the part of the enemy. By the time the reader has attended to all the displays of heroism, the praises bestowed on the living and the dead, and the glories of victory, he has in a great measure lost sight of the horrors of the scene—a scene in which acres of ground were crimsoned with human blood and coverd with the bodies of the dead and the dying, and the mangled limbs of wounded men.

An account of such a battle in a Newspaper, headed, "A GLORIOUS VICTORY," or "GLORIOUS NEWS," would probably leave a fainter impression on the mind, of the horrors of the scene, than another article in the same paper headed—"HORRID MURDER," containing particulars of the distress of a single family, occasioned by the murder of one man or woman. Yet both the guilt and distress accompanying the "GLORIOUS VICTORY" may have been ten thousand times greater, than that which accompanied the "*Horrid Murder.*" Indeed the narratives of bloody battles are often so embellished with feats of valor, heroism and glory, that they leave on the minds of the gay and inconsiderate little more impression of guilt, than a brilliant account of a "*horse race.*" Let us survey the battle-ground, after the bloody strife has ceased, and carefully observe the numerous objects of suffering, and pity; let us look at the mangled bodies of our brethren scattered around in every posture, dying and agonizing in consequence of the cruel wounds they have received in the savage fray; hear the groans and shrieks of distress and despair sounding from hundreds of mouths, and imploring help, but alas! how many implore in vain; and with a sudden heart-rending scream close their eyes in death! Let a man be an eye-witness of these scenes of misery and suffering, and let him compare them with all the possible glory and advantages that can be derived from such a victory. He cannot say that the whole amount of good will balance the ten thousandth part of the evils that ensue from such a savage method of deciding disputes and controversies.

The pomp, the borrowed charms, and the brilliancy, that are thrown around the scenes of war and bloodshed, blind the minds of men from an impartial and candid view of its many miseries and evils. The embellishment of description, the fictions of the poet, and the magic colors of the enthusiast, all lend their meretricious ornaments to bewitch the understanding, and intoxicate the heart with the pretended glories, and empty honors of the warrior. But alas! these are always the price of blood—and little do men think at what expense they were acquired. Are there any classes of men among us whose bowels of pity are moved at the poverty and distress of individuals of our brethren, or, who deemed it a joy and a pleasure to find objects of charity on which they may exercise that godlike virtue? This is one, dear reader, worthy of all your labors, and all your benevolence; for there is no calamity that falls to the lot of man, more distressing, or that calls for the aid and exertion of the charitable and benevolent, than the *custom* of *war*. When fortune puts it in our power to rescue one individual from suffering, or death, we consider it a noble act of love and charity, and we feel happy in doing it; but how many deaths, and how much suffering and misery might be prevented by the abolition of human butchery, or, war. Unite, dear reader, in this cause of charity.

"Shall the sword devour forever."

SALUS.

MISCELLANY.

AN ITALIAN STORY.

The Posthumous Papers of a person about Town contains a tale of extraordinary interest, pathos, and beauty. It is too long for insertion in our columns; but, supplying the place of the portions we have omitted, by links sufficient to connect the main incident of the story and make the whole intelligible, we now present it to the reader, in the persuasion that his sympathies cannot fail to be powerfully excited in the progress of the narrative, as well as by its touching and even tragical termination.

"A STORY OF OLDER TIME IN ITALY."

"I am the daughter of noble parents, whom I will not name,—for they should rest undisgraced in their tombs,—who left me sole heir of a large estate in the most fertile fields of Italy. I had fair and stately halls, vassals for service in court or field, ladies for attendance, and every other thing needful or unneedful with which human pride can be pampered, and honor or humor desire or deserve. Mistress of these enviable possessions, I had many princely suitors, who met with such honorable entertainment as their many pleasant qualities merited. But there was one never seen among those flattering suitors, who was a thriving wooer with my heart, though he had never worshipped at its shrine; and might have had that woman's toy as a gift which he was either too humble or to proud to ask.

"This was the noble gentleman called Guido de Medicis, the owner of the poor estate, touching upon the wider skirts of mine. He was of an ancient race of poets, painters, sculptors, legislators, and members of all the intellect of Italy; that proud land, where humble genius, is of more nobility than the entire body merely honorable birth.—But he, of whom I write, is now cold in a grave only vaster than his great capacity,—the earth embracing the sea; and could these miserable and shameful tears, which fall at the recollection of the wrong which I have done him, outwater that sea, they would not enough mourn him who is the drowned hope and pride of my dear fatherland: vainly therefore do I weep a sin which tears may never wash away, nor any life or death atone for to Heaven and my country."

An eloquent and impassioned description of Guido follows this;

"From some inquiries which I had made among his domestics, I learnt that his heart (which I had thought possible to be mine) was irrevocably given to the fair Bianca, daughter of Baptista Buonaventi, an old merchant of Florence; and that, in few days, he was to set out for Syracuse to claim her hand, in fulfilment of a solemn compact, made when passing his novitiate in that city. This intelligence came like death upon my heart; and, for many days, I held myself averse from the gay company and the old countesses of my house.—My noble friends saw my spirit to be sick, and strove to come at its disease; but I had already formed my resolution, rather than confess my weekness, to die of an undiscovered grief, and, since my malady was hopeless, that it should be also voiceless. I preserved that strict silence which is alone the security of secresy. But, nevertheless, I wept my sorrow in the loneliness and darkness of the sleepless night; and this I did, till the paleness of my cheek was now so constant, instead of its wonted rudiness, that it was scarcely noticed, either by the pitying kindly, or the prying curious."

Guido leaves his house for Florence; and the Italian Lady, unable to support his absence, follows him in secret, and becomes introduced to Guido's intended bride:

"Bianca Buonaventi was indeed a woman worthy of a sculptor's love; for all those beauties which Art has imitated from Nature were mingled in her. In her form were blended all that I had till then thought the idealities of Grecian and Roman majesty; in motion she was stately as the swan, and swam the air rather than walked the earth. Her step was an inauditable music; her voice sweeter than the recollected music of a dream. Her mind was a beek of pure and wise thoughts, written surely by some hand divine. Her countenance such as eagles wear—and they were made fair that man might love heaven, where all is beautiful. Love shone in her eyes, but with so holy and placid a fire,—two sister stars burning in the winter beam not a chaster light, wherever they turned all eyes were illuminated, and whatever she looked upon reflected back the beauty she turned upon it. Indeed all those fair and admirable qualities which make women worthy of that paragon of earthly creatures—man—she was perfection. That Guido should love the gentle girl was no longer wonderful; for I even loved him the more that he did love her, so endearing a power hath beauty in its purity."

They were to be married on the morrow; and the Italian lady, subduing her passions to a sister's love, attended the solemn ceremony, and agreed to accompany them from Florence to the sea-coast, where they all took shipping for Syracuse, the residence of Bianca's family and are overtaken by a storm;

"The frail vessel, which had lain on the waters like a log, strained under their strong stirring, and creaked as if its ribs were severing. High wave followed high wave, as if they were indeed not waves, but mountains sliding off the face of the earth in the sea of space—when rolling some way over the common level of the waters, they fell with a crushing noise into the bed of the sea. At length all the fury of the tempest seemed gathered, and again the lightning glanced along the deck, and mingled with the washing waves; so that it was not easy to say whether the water was not lightning, or the lightning the water, for they appeared one. The crazy vessel now dipped down, and now heaved to this side, and now to the other, like a toy in the hands of the mighty tempest. The master gave command, seeing that the sea broke with every rush over the ship, that those who feared the peril should go below; but not one of the trembling throng stirred from where they held by the ship,—for all saw the worst, and not thought it possible to escape from it. Bianca clung, in horror, to her husband, who strove to comfort her, and bid her take heart.—The old man covered his gray head with the foldings of his cloak; and, as he sat motionless and worldless, seemed the very resignation of despair."

The storm increasing, the vessel was driven on the rocks; but again floated off, without sinking. The tragedy now thickens:

"It was true that she had endured but little hurt, and with the recoiling rush of the waves, was thrown afloat again; but ere the master could leap to the helm, to put her further out, a strong sea came driving before the wind, which now blew as it would part the poles, and again flung her, as if she were no mightier than a sea-shell, upon the sharp rocks. She broke at the blow like parted bread, the stern half of her bulk tumbling over into the sea, while the head of the vessel lay reeling on the rock. Then the shriek of dismay and death went up from men that were never more to call on Heaven; for many of the crew were crowded about the helm; and, when it parted, went down with her, never again to rise with life.

The venerable Baptisia, Guido, his fair wife, and my retched self, still clung to the chains at the bow; but not long held we there, for a strong wave came mounting at our backs, and in a moment we were hurled with the halved vessel down from the reef into the gaping abyssmal depth we had left in the sea. Again the fragment mounted to the surface, and we had all held to each other and to the ropes which were coiled round our bodies, save the feeble Bianca, who had sunk out of the grasp of her husband, but being entangled in the coil of the ropes, was not swept into the sea. We might hear another wave coming with a rushing roar towards us, as it had determined we should be its prey; when Guido, seeing, with the calmness of courage, that, if we awaited it, our escape was hopeless, cried out, Father, take thou the care of the Lady Erminia, as I will of thy daughter, and let us at once leap beyond the reef into the sea, and struggle for the land.'

'And now shrink not as from the serpent fiend, to hear me tell the story of that crime which has cursed me here, and may hereafter. After these words, he again cried out, 'Bianca, my beloved, where art thou? The fatal love which had fed upon me like a flame upon a living sacrifice, even in this awful hour burnt sensibly in my hateful heart; and, prompted by that miserable passion, and the love of him and of life, some fiend answered surely with my tongue, Here!' and he caught at me as a desperate drowner doth at a floating weed, and leaping into the sea, cried to the old man, 'Follow me, father, follow me!' But he heard him not; for I saw that he was dead, and had fallen on his swooned child, who, as we leaped into the sea, shrieked out, and auditorily informed me that she still lived, though my struggling soul would fain have quitted its conscience with the thought that he was dead, and so have palliated to itself, if it failed afterwards to Guido, and to Heaven, its damnable deceit.—Guido heard not her cry, or if he did, took it, in the stunning turbulence of the tempest's roar, for mine. For a long time he buffeted the waves with a giant's strength, and a courage that could not be weakened; and still as he beat the waves aside, or breasted them like a living rock, he cried, 'Be of good cheer, my Bianca, I shall save thee yet! And when I heard him call on her name, my heart smote so fearefully within me, that, though I was sure of death if I had disclosed that I was Erminia, I thrice had nearly confessed the dreadful truth; but my love of life, and cruel love of him, stifled my voice. Twice I saw, in the glaring flash of lightning, that he gazed upon me, to see if I had life; for the fear of disclosure, and the peril of the waters, made me voiceless and strengthless, and I lay almost lifeless in his clasping arm, as he struck through the waves with the other. He looked on me again, but the waters had washed my long hair, over my face, so that he knew me not; and still he clasped me to him tenderly, and beat his burthened way through the sea. Long time thus he contended resolutely with death, when just as his strength was spent, and he had bade me commit my soul to Heaven, he described light not far before us, and faintly told me still to hope, for we were near land. This nerved him a new, and he plied his way lustily, till we at length touched the rocky shore, where, summoning a desperate man's might, he clambered up the low, craggy cliffs, and, feeling the firm earth under him, dropped to the ground, from utter exhaustion. For some time I knew not what occurred, for safety then seemed more dreadful to me than the dangers I had passed through, and I swooned. When I recovered, I found Guido endeavoring to bring life back, by cherishing me in his bosom. And ever and anon he would call for help, as strongly as he might; to the distant fishermen's cottages where he had first discerned the light which led him to the shore.

"At length we descried a light approaching the spot where we lay, still on the ground, and could hear the loud halloo of the comers, and, after some time, guided by his continual cry, a fisherman came up with a torch. As it neared us I shrunk from it like a foul and guilty thing, that loves darkness rather than day, but in vain; for Guido's anxious eye looked at last on my face as the light fell on it, when uttering a dreadful shriek of dismay and despair, he dropping me from his arms, and starting from the ground, like one made instantly mad by some sudden stroke upon the brain, he rushed, staggering and strengthless, but wildly, to the cliff. I clung to him heavily, to prevent him from again leaping into the sea; but I dared not speak to him, save by feeble, inarticulate cries. He glanced at me a look which withered me, and shaking me like a serpent to the earth with a terrible cry, flung himself from the cliff into the sea. I beheld him beating his way back to the wreck, as the lightning momentarily flashed from the firmament; and, at length, I saw him grasp at some white burden on the waters, and again turn for the shore; but suddenly his right arm ceased to strike out; and, though I kept my breaking eyes fixed on the same spot, when the next lightning flashed, I saw that he had sunk; when, crying to God in my despair, I fell on my face, and was insensible to all about me."

THE MORAL INQUIRY.

We have already noticed this work: the more we examine its contents, the more we are pleased with the acute reasoning and sound sense of the author. He has dared to think for himself, and to establish his opinions upon his own observations, instead of yielding a blind obedience to the dogmas of the schools. Such are the men who throw a light upon human nature—who lay bare its mysteries and penetrate its darkness.—The most learned men are not always the most profound and enlightened philosophers; they frequently adopt the notions of their great teachers, without daring to investigate the solidity of their foundation. A great man gives currency to the grossest absurdities; education fills the mind with a set of opinions which pass for axioms, many of which are far from being self-evident, and not half so intelligible as the proverbs of Sanco Panza. Where you find one man who thinks for himself, you find ten thousand who have no opinions of their own. They go to Locke or Paley for their ideas, just as they go to a tailor for a coat. Since this is, and must be, the order of things, it is all important that the standard works on ethics and philosophy should be cleared of every thing noxious, ridiculous, and unnatural.

Let us suppose a case. Suppose we should alter the title of the chief ruler of these United States, without adding one iota to his powers and privileges; suppose, instead of calling him PRESIDENT, we were to call him KING! What a tremendous uproar it would create! What scenes of storm, and wrath, and violence, it would engender! And all for what? For a mere *name*—nothing more.

Again:—What is that immortal fame, so ardently desired, so perseveringly

pursued, by the talented and the great?—Simply the preservation from oblivion of a few letters of the alphabet put together in a particular way! As to the memory of Julias Cesar's actions, it is same thing to him as if he had been called John Smith. Dry bones are marvellously indifferent to applause or censure.

Why, then, does nature pant for glory and renown? The savage and the sophist, the scholar and the clodpole, alike are subject to such aspirations.—The savage must leave the fame of a tried warrior on earth, ere he can hunt the shadowy deer on the hill of shadows; the civilized soldier must bathe his name in blood, ere his spirit is clothed with its immortal garb; and honest Hodge must break the heads of half the parish, in order that he may be remembered after death. Well did Burke exclaim, "What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue!"

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

BUCKFIELD, May 9th, 1828

DEAR SIR,—In relation to your inquiries concerning the late meeting in Buckfield, I would answer that to give you a faithful history of that meeting, its origin, its progress, its completion, and its consequences, is a task more unpleasant than laborious; for it is always an unwelcome service to state even truth, under any circumstances when such statement must necessarily tend to criminate, or even discredit those whom we esteem it a privilege to call our friends. When, however, our duty calls us to a service like this, no personal considerations can justify us in resisting this call. Considering myself now placed under such circumstances, I shall not hesitate to relate what I know of the meeting refered to, and allow you to publish such part thereof as you may think would tend to the public good.

The only fact that can render a public notice of this meeting justifiable or proper, is, that it was undoubtedly got up by its projectors for the purpose of giving a tone to the feelings of the County "*by early committing every individual within the sphere of their influence, and drawing out the expression of an opinion which it might be difficult afterwards to retract.*" The record, as it appears in the Jeffersonian, is very far from being an expression of the unbiased and independent opinion of the citizens of this town. Seldom has art and management been put into more extensive requisition, to produce a desired effect than in this case. Honest and upright men, have been made the instruments of the unhallowed zeal of others without the least suspicion of the fact. Some were made to aid in a cause which their better judgment must condemn, while their very dictators, were laughing in their sleeves at their easy credulity.

Many facts tend to prove that this meeting had its inception in, and has been conducted through minor instruments, by the central guardians of our County politics. And here I would observe, that while I most heartily concede to all men the right and privilege of influencing public sentiment, whether by private conversation, public debate, or through the medium of the press, I cannot but express my utter detestation of a practice too common, that of an indirect management of the concerns, especially the political concerns of other communities. I apply this as a charge exclusively to no party or sect. To no man or body of men in particular, while I know that there are many that deserve it.

To give you a sketch of the affairs of this convention, I will state firstly, it seems that to have all possible benefits from its results, it was designed by the sub managers to operate by way of contrast; and for this purpose a communication was made to the Observer under the guize of a friend to the administration, stating their triumph at our annual meeting, &c. For the particulars of this paper I refer you to the same. You will at once perceive what the object was. Anticipating that they might not have a full attendance at their contemplated caucus, they adopted this plan for the purpose of exhibiting evidence of a change of sentiment, more or less. This low-minded, miserable trick seems to have been discovered and filled its projectors. I would here notice, that in one particular, especially that communication most probably stated the truth. In the election of town officers, [illegible] was severely contested. The gentleman who had for some years occupied [illegible] that office (than whom no town in the State can produce a better Clerk) was decidedly for the administration; and for this the Jackson men made a strong pull to prevent his re-election and failed by a majority of 75 [illegible] and [illegible] day about the [illegible] of the two parties in this [illegible] affair, several of our most active patriots were for weeks making preparations. At no other office was any party influence [illegible] to have. Could the editors of [illegible] be satisfied of the truth [illegible] statement, I am confident they [illegible] and resent the imposition they did to [illegible] respectable citizens of this town in [illegible] last number. They could readily perceive that those who would have deceived others, would not hesitate to [illegible] them to effect their own purposes. There is nothing more false than the accusation in that paper, against us and nothing more true than the contrary. The elements of tyranny and oppression exist here tis true in all their native characteristics, and nothing but power, talent and opportunity, is wanting for their most extended operation. Indeed their influence on a precise scale, is in daily experiment and has been in full force in gathering and controling this caucus. Some after this a secret meeting was holden in the night under a disguised intent, from which meeting a deputation was despatched the next day, to Paris, after whose return, the notice of the meeting on the 19th was posted. It is difficult for those who are unused to the art of party management, to conceive of the exertions made to produce a full attendance at this time. Agents were employed in traversing the town in pursuit of recruits. Rendezvous were opened in the village to receive enlistments. Bounties were promised to the ambitious, and threatenings were held up to the timid; and every man who ventured to express a doubt of the propriety of these things, was denounced as a federalist—an old tory and Hartford Conventioner. Indeed I know not when, in times of party in days gone by, I have ever witnessed more of that bitterness of party rancour, that of uncharitableness, of that zeal without knowledge; or less of that high minded liberality, so well suited to the developement of truth, and so characteristic of purity of principle, than was displayed on this occasion. The friends of the administration, considered that although the notice was nominally to them, yet knowing its origin, and from various incidents, they considered the meeting was intended to be exclusively Jacksonian, and therefore generally declined to attend. To this there were some exceptions.

The meeting being organized, an inquiry was made as to the necessity, at this early time if ever, of expressing our opinion on the subject stated in the notice; and it was suggested that serious objections existed against that course, insomuch as we might possibly commit ourselves against our future better judgment.—That we might lead others astray possibly by force of our example and that in fact it would be forestaling public opinion so far as in us lay. These being the very objects of the projectors of the meeting, could not of course be admitted as objections. No answer however was made to them; but instead thereof we were very magnanimously told that we might vote, but that our votes would be considered as federal votes—that this was a republican convention and none who supported the administration were republicans, &c. &c. How the gentleman who was thus *civil* and thus *authoritative* came by his authority, did not and has not yet appeared.

The Rev'd Representative of Hartford, who had been invited, as was stated by one of the managers, for the particular purpose of informing the ignorant that might attend, now addressed the meeting. If information of importance was expected from this gentleman, the ignorant must have been disappointed and the more knowing mortified, as the gentleman left nearly the whole subject contemplated in the notice, untouched. The tenor of his discourse was what we have been daily accustomed to see, hear and read among the political slanders of the times; among which the "bargain and corruption" formed the leading theme. That same corruption which long since become stale in the hands of those who have endeavored to diffuse its pestilential odors through the land and which, having passed through every stage of fermentation, has finally returned to the bogs and fens in the imagination of those who gave it birth. The Rev'd divine gave us no comment on the measures of the administration, nor did he bring to view any peculiar qualifications found in the opposing candidate. Indeed he honestly told us that Gen. Jackson was not his favorite. He explicitly stated what his opinion was in 1821 and what it was at the then present time; but of what it had been two months ago or what it might be two months to come, he left to history and conjecture to determine. Mr. H—— was followed in reply by Mr. B—— who having taken some notice of the leading observaton of the former gentleman was proceeding to the main question before the meeting, and in pursuance thereof was about to read a short extract from a congressional document, when he was interrupted by a motion to prohibit the reading of the paper, which motion was put by the President and declared by him to be voted. Thus a total bar was put to debate and the gentleman left the hall with others disgusted at the illiberal and domineering spirit that presided there. And here all controversy ended. Having counted signals whether true or false, the meeting was adjourned to another day at a late hour, no doubt to prevent all debate in future, and soon after another despatch was sent off to headquarters, probably to have suitable preparations ready for the next meeting.

Whether the above named meteor had its origin in a superabundance of the sentiment of civility, or from a rigid notion for the strict observance of parliamentary usages, is a matter not yet settled; but it is somewhat surprising that there was not a sufficiency of the wisdom of this world then operating to perceive the impolicy of the measure, although there might not be a sufficient sense of the injustice of it.

You can readily perceive that, under the influence of such a state of things, the official record of this meeting cannot present the real evidence of the unprejudiced sentiments even of the members present; much less of citizens of the town of which they are a minority. There is a coercion over the minds of men as powerfully to be used as there can be over their bodies; nor is there one more justifiable than the other: Nay, it is much less so. The inhabitants of this town are peculiarly republican in their sentiments and feelings. There is a charm in the term that is grateful to the sensibilities of every lover of his country and every friend of mankind; and it is justly regarded as the only depository where social privileges may be secured and individual rights protected. This sentiment is so selfevident that all classes can recognize it, and in it, all degrees of men may harmonize. This term therefore in all free governments has ever been the talisman that political aspirants touch when they would deceive the people. It is alike practised by the rulers of nations and the rulers of individuals. It was this charm that softened the chains of Cæsar till they were rivetted on the necks of the Romans. It was this that deluded the followers of Cromwell, till they felt their manacles fast upon them. It was this that carried Bonaparte triumphant over Europe, till the people found they were not the constituents but the subjects of their hero.

The numbers of this assembly consisted undoubtedly of such chiefly, as feel a strong attachment to this favorite sentiment. But the utmost licence of probability will not admit that they generally could be fully informed as to the merits of the question before the meeting. This is indeed a privilege that few possess. And indeed this seems to have been relied on as an important fact by the managers, by their providing a teacher so able to instruct them. Imagine then the influence on such minds when told by such as they might think knew better than themselves, that their dearest rights are in danger—that the constitution is subverted—that the treasury is squandered—that patronage has become an article of purchase and sale—that usurpation is striding into power—that tories are covertly gathering up the reins of government; and above all, that their republicanism is undermined. Who then, who has the charities for his fellow-being that he ought to have, can but forgive them the error of a high though mistaken excitement. But add to this the force of threatenings of being cast out of the pale of republicanism, of being stigmatized as an old tory—an aristocrat—a deserter of his republican party—an apostate, &c. &c. and how can we wonder sir, that most men under such influence, should contend, when he could his "quarters make" by simply raising a hand or passing over to the other side of the house. And such, Sir, was the influence on this meeting.

"Who steals my purse, steals trash; 'tis
something, nothing,
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to
thousands;
But he that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that, which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed."

A chief operating principle that has predominated in this meeting is one that I think ought to be discarded from every mind that has any pretence to republicanism. It has appeared not only here but seems to have assumed an unusual degree of influence throughout the electioneering campaign. I mean that principle which is aptly expressed by the homely adage of "pinning one's faith on anothers sleeve." It is a principle too contemptible for the adoption of him who rationally seeks the truth. Nothing is more anti-republican—nothing more congenial with monarchial sentiments. Yet this very thing is made a chief instrument to convert men to what is called republicanism. We are told daily and most often falsely told of converts to Jacksonism, as if such convertion was a sufficient justification for our own against any convictions of truth. Let a searcher after truth take this course and he can never find any safe foundation to rest upon. If it be wrong and foolish to be the subjects of such a principle, it is much more so to be the instruments of it. The intent of this meeting was to present a numerous show of hands for the General that others might be induced, thereby to hold up theirs. This very fact is a sufficient proof that they fear to place the decision of the cause on a fair and candid investigation.

But I am extending my letter much beyond the limits to which I intended and must therefore close by subscribing myself, Your Servt.

We now publish the letter of *Jotham* alluded to in the above, so that our readers may fully understand the management resorted to by the opposition faction in Buckfield. We give it *verbatim et literatim*.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Burton, It is not a little amusing ti observe the schemes devised by the *few* Jacksonites n this county to sustain their purty und increase its numbers. For this purpose reports un circulated in some towns misrepresenting thirr increasing strength in others As such plans have been hitherto adopted to effect their purposes, the people should be upprised of its deceeptien whenever deteated. Of this abuse no town has shared more biberally thun thee old republicun town of *Buckfield*. The few restless *spirits* it contains friendly to the political ellevation of the "*Militury chieftain*" have industriously circulated the fallacious report thut a great majority of the Republican party huve espoused the cause of the Hero. So confident were some of their overpowering numbers thut thay were indused ti declare publialy their intention at thr annual meeting fir thu choice of town officeers tu depose evry man from office thut would not avow their presferunce for Juakson. Their boasted pretentions tu success called forth the relative strength of the two parties on monday Last the day of the meeting. The result proved to them thut the cause of the Administrution was triumphunt here, un thut the pooplu woold counteract any false impression of the kind conterary tu this. In evrry instunce where the choise of officers was dicided on purty grounds, the Administrution candidates succeeded by u muj'ority of two thirds of the votes thut were polled. The ebection in fuct terminated in the entire defeat und discomfiture of the Juckson party. And they who have Long talked boud and suucy huve becume of lute quite "*Chopfallen*" It is to be hoped hereafter we shull hear frum them no boasting of strength—no claims laid to the great body of the republbican party. *Jothum.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor,—A writer in the last Jeffersonian says there was no disposition to misstate a single fact, or distort the language of any individual; he says it was then and still is believed that the account was minutely correct; if not correct he wishes to be corrected.—Now, Sir, the writer in the Jeffersonian, of the 23d of April, says great pains were taken, previous to the meeting, to censure the attendance of all the citizens of Paris, who were openly and decidedly in favor of JOHN Q. ADAMS. He says the Selectmen were importuned to call a meeting, but they all declined it; but one of them being wearied with teazing, consented to sign notices per order. Now, sir, the truth is, the first and old republicans in the north part of the town, drew up a notice and signed to call a caucus in that part of the town, and choose a delegate and let the south part choose another, knowing that if a caucus was called on the Hill there would be a number of individuals there that would do all they could to prevent a general attendance.

This notice was shown to one of the Selectmen, and he refused to sign it, and said it belonged to the Selectmen to sign a notice—he said the Selectmen would be together in a few days, and he would mention it to them—and he thought they would give notice in the papers. This request of one of the selectmen was yielded to with a good deal of regret—as the general opinion was that the Selectmen should have nothing to do with it, for they might be called on by the other party in like manner.

The writer in the Jeffersonian says, "great pains were taken to ensure a general attendance:" this, sir, is not true, for it was with a good deal of inquiry that we assertained that there would be a caucus on the Hill, at all—yes, sir, I was inquired of several times, not three days before the caucus, to know if there would be one on the Hill at all, which I would not tell them. Yes, sir, it was not known by one quarter of the inhabitants: people that lived within two and a half miles, never had heard of it—this I know to be true; and the going was so bad that we received papers in the north part of the town hardly one in three weeks for three months back.

As but few had seen the notice, some went at one o'clock, others at four and five—and, sir, just as the causus come together, there was an auction set agoing that detained several persons that said, they should attend when the auction was over, but did not. He says the caucus was adjourned for one hour—this is false, as no adjournment took place till the delegates were chosen, and then it was adjourned without date. He says the principal orator was a man who in 1814 gave the following toast: "Thomas Jefferson. When he dies, may he be ferried over the river Styx, in one of his favorite gun-boats, while Tom Paine holds the helm, and Bona guards the gun to keep off Corberus and the Furies."

This is not true, for no such person voted in that caucus—I challenge the writer to prove that such a person voted there for a delegate: such a person might be out and in at the tavern.

Now, Mr. Editor, I do believe that if Gen. Jackson has any friends in Paris, they were at that little caucus—it was there that his battles were rehearsed, and his patriotism extoled, and he was there said to be one of our best and most worthy citizens and statesman; but, sir, we did not prefer him to Mr. Adams—and some others in this caucus prefered Mr. Adams, out of pure republican principles—such as he has ever shown to his country, these thirty years—such as has always been approved by Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Munroe, and, sir, we see no cause to forsake him at this late day.

Sir, the Republicans, the old true republicans of this town, are not to be led astray by Duff Green, McDuffie, Randolph, Van Buren, and a large lot of other disappointed office seekers.

After reading all that is written for and against the present administration, I, sir, can see no cause why we should forsake our President—to be sure, I do not uphold him in all his measures; but, sir, I do not differ from him so much as I did from Mr. Madison, or Mr. Munroe. I have no doubt but that Madison saw many errors in his administration after it was too late to recede. There is a great hue and cry about the expenses of our government, which is all laid to the President. I have been frequently told that the President has it in his power to put his hand into the treasury and take out money and lavish it where he pleases; even some of our papers would make the people believe it: how little such people understand the Constitution. Sir, they should lay the blame to the Representatives of the nation—for all bills for raising money and appropriating the same must begin with them and become a law in Congress which specifies how all monies shall be appropriated.

Now, Mr. Editor, the Selectmen never refused to sign that notice, for I am told so by them personally—the caucus never adjourned to go out and get recruits—neither did such a person vote for delegates there, that gave the toast alluded to; sir, I pledge myself to prove that there was but one federalist there. I feel myself warranted in saying, sir, that not one half of the people in town knew of the caucus. I knew of some that went there for the purpose of attending the caucus; but after hearing so much abuse and slander heaped upon our government they said they thought it best not to attend—yes, they were told that, we lived under a complete federal government, and it would be a federal caucus. How can we be surprised then, sir, that so few attended;—but I am told that there is seldom any more attends a caucus of this kind.

RODGER SHERMAN.

May 13th, 1828.

THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY, MAY 22, 1828.

AMERICAN FIRST CLASS BOOK.—We have looked through this Book, and we are very happy to find that it answers well to its design, viz. for the use of the *highest* classes in public and private schools. It is of the large 12mo size, and contains 480 pages, on good paper, and well bound; price only one dollar.—But what is still more valuable, is the contents of the work, which consist in the selection of the best pieces in prose and poetry, of English and American authors. Mr. *Pierpont* has certainly bestowed much labor on this work, and we are happy in being able to state, that it is already extensively used in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and some parts of this State. We hope to see it introduced into our schools, and recommend to the superintending school committee of the several towns in this vicinity, to call and examine the *American first Class Book*, and they will be satisfied of the truth and correctness of our statement.

☞VERY IMPORTANT !!!

We have the pleasure to inform our readers that, we have the most important information to give them from Washington, that has been communicated for several years. This important news arrived in our village on Saturday evening last, and in order to circulate as soon as possible we anticipate our usual hour of publication—for this information is interesting to us all. Both houses of Congress have agreed to close the present session on the 26th instant—Monday next.

We are requested to state, that there will be a Church organized by the Universalists of this town and vicinity, on Thursday the 29th inst.—services at the Universalist Meeting house in the village commencing at half past ten A. M. In the afternoon of said day, Mr. Murray will be installed over said Church and Society. Rev. Mr. Bebe of Portland, and several other preachers of the order, will be present on the occasion.

Dreadful Occurrence.—As Mr. George Love, in Barre, Orleans County, N. Y. on the 18th ult. was cutting wood near a maple sugar manufactory, his wife, dodging from the flame which a gust of wind blew in her face, threw her [illegible]

under her husband's axe, which descended upon her neck, and severed the muscles and tendons and entered the bone. The unfortunate woman, with medical aid, survived a number of days, and left her miserable husband and three children to mourn their loss. Mr. Love was so terribly affected by the first shock as never to retain his perfect senses, and, on the day of her death, left his house in a state of derangment; and tho' searched for the day of the funeral, in every direction, by an hundred men, has not yet been found.

A Solar Misroscope is prepared for exhibition at Hartford, which is said to possess a magnifying power of 3,000,000, and may be raised to 4,000,000 if the room is sufficient large and the light strong. By its assistance the white mealy particles on the surface of figs appear living objects of 2 1-2 feet in length——the sting of the common honey bee appears 14 ft. long, and hundreds of snakes of the enormous extent of from 6 to 8 ft. may be discovered in two drops of Vinegar.

Shocking Depravity.—A young woman named Jane Scott was executed at Lancaster, England, on the 22d. March, for the murder of her parents. She confessed that she had mixed arsenic with their gruel, and perpetrated the crime that she might come in possession of their property and marry a man with whom she was acquainted.—She said that she had lived a very irregular life since she was fifteen years of age, soon after which she had a child, which was 3 or 4 years old when she poisoned it, because it impeded her marriage. She also confessed having destroyed a child of her sister's on account of some quarrel. Her crimes she attributed to visiting a public house resorted to by bad characters both male and female.

Awful Hail Storm.—The hail storm which passed over this town on Saturday evening last, about 8 o'clock, happily without doing any serious injury here, as far as we are informed, appears to have visited the neighboring County of *Currituck*, (N. C.) in a most awful and destructive character.

A letter from a gentleman in that county to his brother in this town, dated 28th inst. thus describes it.

"On Saturday evening last, we were visited by one of the most awful hail storms I ever witnessed. The yard of Mr. Land was almost covered with hail stones of the size mentioned below. So far as we have yet ascertained, it extended to an area of eight to ten miles. Some cattle, hogs and poultry have been killed. These stones fell with such violence, as to penetrate the roofs of many houses in the neighborhood, and I have myself seen pieces of clapboards, more than half an inch thick, split by them. The following were the weights and measures of several of the stones, taken with as much accuracy as possible, at least fifteen minutes after they fell. I was very particular in taking them.

1st hail stone weighed	. .	5 oz.
2nd	. .	5
3rd	. .	4 1-2
4th	. .	4 1-2
5th	. .	4 1-2
6th	. .	4 1-2

37 of the stones weighed *nine lbs.* good weight. I measured three or four of them, which held out 8 1-8 inches in circumference.

The people here were very much alarmed, and they had good cause to be so."—*Norfolk Beacon.*

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Canada, arrived at New-York on Sunday, from Liverpool, after a passage of 23 days, London papers to the 10th of April inclusive, have been received.

The affairs of Europe remain pretty much in the same state as at the last advices. No intelligence had been received of the passage of the Pruth, and no disclosures had been made of the views of the different European cabinets, or of the negotiations between them respecting the affairs of Turkey and Greece.

A German paper says that the passing of the Pruth by Russia is intended rather as a military demonstration, than as the first act of a new war—that Russia has assured her allies that she intends to confine herself at present to the military occupation of the principalities, and will not cross the Danube until it is ascertained that the Porte is determined to persist in the course of treachery and injury already begun. It is understood, says the London Courier of April 15th, that the Emperor of Russia, before departing for his army, will await the report which his Ambassadors have been directed to transmit to him respecting the opinions and feelings entertained by France and England upon his declaration to commence hostilities against Turkey.

Whatever may be the views of Russia in her differences with Turkey, it is evident she has profited by the late war with Persia, to extend her dominions in that quarter. Peptic regiments have been ordered at Petersburg, on account of the conclusion of the treaty by which was extorted an additional indemnity from Persia, having broken up the negotiations after the were declared to be concluded, and which adds to the Asiatic dominions of Russia two provinces, the Khanats of Erivan and Nakhetchevan. These will henceforth bear the name of the province of Armenia. Russia is also put in possession of the main chain of the Ararat Mountains, with its rich salt mines. The amount of indemnity to be paid by the Schah is stated at eighty millions of rubles.

Everybody—that is every newspaper reader—knows that Duff Green, the editor of the Washington Telegraph, is complimented with the title of 'General;' but few of them we presume are acquainted with the manner in which he obtained the appellation. We extract an amusing account of the way in which he rose to distinction, from the Illinois Gazette—"Duff was one of the beef contractors for the army when he resided in the State of Missouri. Being of an overbearing, selfish disposition, few of the other contractors wished to travel with him; but it so happened, at one time, that four of the droves met in the wilderness, on their way to the army. The others were not well pleased with the junction of forces and the company of such a reptile as Green.—Yet one of them possessed a good deal of adroitness, and knowing Green's consummate vanity, concluded to turn the misfortune to advantage:—He therefore styled the collective droves "the Missouri brigade," and gave Duff Green the appellation of "General of the brigade." By this policy he made Green a very social companion, and as obliging for the time, as he had formerly been brutish. He has ever since styled himself "General," and shortly after began to huzza for Jackson and the martial law. And although he was never General over any thing but bullocks, yet the people to the eastward actually think that he was elected General of human beings in the State of Missouri!"

We the People.

Melancholy.—A child of Mrs. Polly Paine of Berkley, Mass. 5 years old, was burnt to death on Saturday last, and a colored woman at Raynham met with a like fate on Sunday.

In Johnstown, N. Y. on the 7th inst. there was a violent wind and rain. Many buildings were unroofed, and a great many windows demolished by the hail. A house in Kingborough was blown down, and Mr. Isaac Seymour crushed amid the ruins.

The Philadelphia Library Company expended in the last year, $1605 91, for the purchase of books and in binding.

DIED,

In Lowell, (Mass) Mrs. Esther, wife of Mr. Hiram Thompson, aged 21.

In Taunton, (Mass.) Mr. Gilbert Dean, aged 33.

NEW GOODS.

A LARGE and extensive assortment of *FLOOR and STAIR CARPETINGS;* Hearth Rugs; 12-4 Marseilles Quilts; grass bleached Irish Linens; Long Lawn; Merino Bombazine; Broad Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; Drillings; Nankins; Woolenetts; Calicoes; Ginghams; Cambric Muslins, together with Woollen, Cotton, Linen, and Silk Goods, suitable for the season. Also, 1 case elegant Bolivar Hats. The above Goods were selected with great care, and will be sold Cheap for Cash, by

JOSEPH HARROD.

Portland, May 2, 1828. 3w 1

PARKER'S VEGETABLE
RENOVATING
PANACEA;
Equal to Swaim's or any other,
AND ONE DOLLAR CHEAPER,
FOR THE CURE OF
Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Ulcers, Mercurial and syphilitic Diseases.

Likewise, complaints arising from an impure state of the blood, Putrid Sore Throat, and the early stages of Consumption, &c

For sale at the Oxford Bookstore.

CAUTION.

THE Public are hereby cautioned not to purchase a Note given by me, and Captain James Bowker, to Mr. America Thayer, dated sometime in January or February, 1824, for about the sum of sixty dollars. Also one given by me to Captain James Bowker, dated sometime in July or August, 1824, for the sum of about sixty-three dollars, as both of said notes have been paid, and I have either lost them, or neglected to take them when I paid them. JOHN BICKNELL.

Buckfield, May 13th, 1828. 3w 3

CONTENTS OF THE PHILADELPHIA
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

The Campaigner's Tale—Lines on Columbus—Notice of the Language of the Chippewyans—The Drooping Bird—The Strange Gentleman—Remarks on the Poetry of Dr. Thomas Brown—The Chamois Hunter, a tale of the Alps—Stanzas—On Monuments—Lines on Ruins—Cradock's Anecdotes of Dr. Samuel Johnson—African Fancy Ball—Indian Fragments—Horican, or the Elysian Lake—The Spirit of War—Literary Intelligence—Bethoven—Portrait of Frederick II—Foreign Notice of American Books—Lives of the signers of the Declaration of Independence—Perkin's Steam Machinery.

Subscriptions for the above work received at the *Oxford Bookstore* by Asa Barton, Agent.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED,

BY the subscriber at the Wagon and Sleigh making business, a boy from 15 to 17 years of age, of good habits. To such an one suitable encouragement would be given.

ELLIOT SMITH.

Norway Village, May 16. 3w

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
NEW STORE:
NEW SPRING GOODS.
LYMAN & POOR,

HAVE formed a connexion in business, and have taken the Store, No. 6, Boyd's Building, (2 doors below the Bank of Portland,) where they have received an entire new stock of European, French, India and American

Dry Goods,

which are offered at better bargains than has ever been sold in Portland—consisting in part of

700	yds	Light Calicoes	12 1-2 cts per yd;
1100	yds	" and dark do	15 do do;
1237	yds	do do do	18 do do;
756	yds	do do	20 do do;
2705	yds	do Prints from	22 to 33 cts do;
673	yds	Fine Bleac'd Shirtings from	12 1-2 to 15 cts do;
937	yds	do Sheetings from	15 to 25 do do;
1059	yds	Stout Brown Shirtings	10 cts do;
1391	yds	do Sheetings (38 inches)	12 1-2 cts do;
700	yds	Checks and Ginghams from	12 1-2 to 15 cts do
532	yds	Stripes, (Blue & White,)	15 ctsdo;
25	ps	4 4 & 6 4 White Cambrics from	25 to 44 cts per yd;
15	ps	4 4 & 64 Cambric Muslins from	30 to 75 cts do;
15	ps	4 4 Fig'd & Plain Book Muslin from	25 to 92 cts do;
10	ps	Plaid & Corded Cambrics 6 4 wide from	2s 6d to 3s do;

—ALSO—

White Worsted Mantles from 6s 9d to 9s 9d;
Red do do from 7s to 10s 6d;
Col'd Crape Shawls from $2,00 to 4,25;
Elegant Brocade Shawls $3,25;
Narrow Black Bombazine for Mantles, cheap;
Col'd Cambrics for Bonnetts, from 1s to 30 cts per yard;
Bl'k and col'd Canton Crapes; Pongees for Dresses 46 cts per yd; Elegant Stripe Battiste for Ladie's Dresses, 40 cts per yd; Bl'k satin Levantine, French, do; India twill'd Silks, from 3s 6d to 6s per yd; Bl'k Sarsnetts 3s, Green, do; col'd Florence Silks; Elegant bl'k Silk Vestings, super London do; Valentia and Common do, cheap; bl'k Silk Hdkfs; Bandanna and Flag Hdkfs; Cotton Flags 9d, White Pocket Hdkfs, from 1s to 2s; a great assortment of Gloves and Hosiery; plain and fig'd Swiss Muslin, very low; Irish Linens; Long Lawns; Bonnett, Belt and Cap Ribbons; Parasols; 2 Cases Cotton Umbrellas from 5s 6d to 10s; 1 Case Silk Umbrellas from 12s to 21s.

—ALSO—

A fine assortment of black, blue, brown, olive, claret and mix'd

BROADCLOTHS;

very cheap; blue, black, drab, brown and mixed *CASSIMERES;* blue and mix'd Satinnetts, Woollenetts and Drillings; Striped Jeans and Derries; Worsted Satin for Gentlemen's Summer Coats; blue and yellow Nankeens; white Jeans, &c. &c. &c.

☞Those who purchase with Cash, will find it greatly to their advantage to examine the above Goods and prices before purchasin0 elsewhere, as they will be sold extremely low.

WANTED,

As above, **5000** YDS good TOW CLOTH in exchange for goods.

Portland, April 24, 1828. 6wis 200

Fresh Goods,
☞VERY CHEAP.☜
HENRY POOR,

HAS just opened for sale a complete assortment of India, French and British,

Piece Goods,

Imported this spring—such as Calicoes 1s the yd; stripe Jeans 1s the yd; Dimity 1s the yd; prime Sheetings and Bleach'd Shirtings 12 1-2 cts the yd; 5 4 plain Muslins 2s pr yd; Swiss, Mull and Cambric Muslins; colored & white Cambrics; brown and Bonnet Cambrics; elegant Battistes for 26 cts the yard; Pongees; Levantines; Nankin, Canton, Prest and Italian Crapes; lots Gloves and Hosiery; Scotch Ginghams a fine article; Silecia and Russia Diapers; Damask; Mantles; Brocade and Merino Shawls *very* cheap; with a great many other goods very low.

—ALSO—

A great Stock of fresh

☞BROADCLOTHS,☜

from English, German and American Manufacturers, varying in prices from 2 dollars to 9 dollars the yard—buyers may be assured of *good Bargains*; Cassimeres; Satinetts; Derrys; Jeans; Drillings; Grandurills; Lastings; Nankeens; Stripes; Ginghams; Checks; Sheetings; Shirtings; Yarns; Threads, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

In prime order for retailing, best Live Geese, Russia, Sea Fowl and Common

FEATHERS,

done up at short order—Ticks from 22 to 35 cts the yard, &c, &c.

Portland, April 20. 4mep 199

G. C. LYFORD,

HAS received his Spring supply of seasonable and fashionable

GOODS,

many articles of which will be offered at lower prices than ever before sold in Portland.

He has on hand 8000 yds Light and Dark Calicoes from 1s to 2 | 3 per yd; 2000 yds black, col'd and fig'd Silks; elegant Battiste Dresses; rich Marono, raw Silk, Brocade, Cashmere and Valentia Shawls; Cashmere-raw silk and Valentia Mantles; superb assortment fancy silk, Gauze and Barage Handkerchiefs; large assortment striped, check'd and fig'd Cambrics and Muslins for Gowns; Gloves and Hosiery all kinds; plain & fig'd Swiss Muslins; Irish Linens; Long Lawns; Bonnet Cambrics; elegant Bonnet Ribbons, artificial Flowers; Parasols, &c &c.

—☞—ALSO—☜—

1 case fresh Leghorn Bolivars first quality;
1 do do Bonnets, do do
Fine assortment **BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES**; Satinetts; thin Pantaloon Stuffs; Vestings; Lots of domestic Cottons, &c.

Portland, April 10, 1828. 6w 198

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford ss.

ALL the right and equity of redemption, or all the right, title or interest which Capt. Jethro Norton now has or had on the twelfth day of October 1827, to the Land on which he now lives, in Livermore, containing about eight Acres of Land, with a Dwelling-house, Shop, &c. thereon, situated near the Inn of Col. Jesse Stone; taken on execution and will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the fourteen day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the store of Francis F. Haines, Esq. in said Livermore, unless previously redeemed.

SAMUEL MORRISON, *Dep. Sheriff.*

May 6, 1828. 3w 2

BARGAINS.--BARGAINS.--
SAMUEL CUTLER,

Next door above Bank of Portland, Middle-street, Portland,

HAS just received a large assortment of

Spring Goods,

VERY CHEAP—AMONG WHICH ARE

400 ys Calicoes fast colors at 1|
2000 ys do elegant from 20 c to 2?
945 ys Cotton, yard wide, *excellent*, 12 1-2 cts
300 ys do do do 11 cts;
479 ys do 3-4 do 10 cts;
600 ys Checks and Ginghams, 12 1-2 cts;
700 ys Bed Tick from 20 c to 2?
350 ys superior 4 4 bleachd Cotton, 1?
30 ps superior 4 4 Irish Linens;
20 ps ? 4 & 6 4 White Cambrics.
20 ps 4 4–5 4 & 6 4 Cambric Muslins;
15 ps Figd Corded and Plaid Cambrics
22 ps plain and Plaid Battistes;
25 ps Battiste & English Ginghams;
50 ps Thread and Bobbinet Laces;
20 ps Patch Furnitures;
20 ps Silks from 3s to 6 | 9 per pard;
50 ps Thin Goods for men and boys wear.

—ALSO—

Nankin and Canton Crape; Italian and Press'd Crapes; Pongees; Vestings; color'd Cambrics; Bonnet Cambrics; Buttons; Tape; Pins; Needles; Cords; Flag and Bandanna Hdkfs; White and Colored Cravats; men's and women's Hose and Gloves Cotton; Valentia and Mareno Shawls; 300 Fancy Work Baskets; Boxes Cotton Balls, 1s.

—ALSO—

1 Case elegant

LEGHORN BONNETS,

of a beautiful color, and well manufactured, *cheap*; handsome Ribbons.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of

BROADCLOTHS & Cassimeres.

☞Purchasers are invited to call and examine—and any article not proving as good as recommended, may be returned.

Portland, *April* 15, 1828. 198

MORE LEGHORNS.
G. C. LYFORD

HAS just received one Case more *first Quality* LEGHORNS, which, together with those before on hand, comprise the Largest and Best assortment ever offered in Portland.

He has now on hand about 150 Bolivars and 75 Bonnets, costing more than 1000 Dollars.

G. C. LYFORD,

having had five years experience in the Leghorn trade, flatters himself that he is better acquainted with the business than most others—and can *buy as cheap*, and *will sell as low* as any other person in this place, or elsewhere. Ladies in want of the above article will do well to call before purchasing.

Also,—On hand, lots of ninepenny Sheetings, Shilling Calicoes, ninepenny Copper plates, and Shilling Dimities, together with a great variety of other Cheap GOODS.

No. 4, Boyd's Buildings, Middle-St. Portland.

May 1, 1828. 6w 1

AUCTION.

THE Subscriber will sell at Auction, on *Monday* the *2d day of June*, at 3 o'clock. P. M. 40 thousand of good Mercht. Prime boards, on 6 months credit. Also, 100 bushels Prime Corn, for cash—good security required.—Sale at Stowell's Mills.

I. B STOWELL.

Paris, May 1?.

TO THE MILITARY!!!

THE Subscribers have for sale, between 30 and 40 **UNIFORM CAPS** and **COATS**, complete, which are but little defaced. The Coats are of Green Broadcloth, trimmed with gold Lace. The Caps are fur, and a very handsome pattern. The whole will be sold a great bargain, if application is made soon.

PEARSON & LITTLE.

Exchange-Street, Portland. 3w 3

ASA BARTON, Agent,

HAS just received and for sale, cheaper than ever, the following articles:

Brown and Bleached Sheetings; Bleached Shirtings; Satinnetts; Woollennetts; Bed Tickings; Stripes and Ginhams; *good colors*, and cheap into the bargain; American and English dark and light Calicoes; *a great variety of patterns*, and will be sold at a small profit; Foundation Muslins; Striped Jeans; Grandurells; Vestings, *very low*; Silks a great variety; Bonnet Cambric; Brown Batiste for Bonnets; Black, Brown, Green and Pink Cambric; White Cambric; Muslins, *of a superior quality to most brought into the country*; plain and figured Cambric and Imitation Muslins; Cravats a large assortment; Black Canton Crape; Crape Dresses; Pongees; black, brown, white, pink and straw colored Pressed Crapes; Bobbinnets and Mecklin Laces; Edgings; Pearlings; Inserting Trimmings; white and plaided Muslin Dresses; Grecian Dresses; French Muslin; Broad Silk Lace for Caps Veils and Collars; Silk, Gauze, and Fancy Handkerchiefs; Bonnet, Cap, and Belt Ribbons; Threads in Boxes, *good and cheap*; Ladies Indispensables and Work Baskets; with a great many Fancy Goods which will be sold low for cash.

Norway, May 16.

FOR FEMALES.
Dr. Relfe's Aromatic Pills,

HAVE been long celebrated as a most valuable and efficacious remedy against those general complaints peculiar to the female portion of society. They cleanse, purify and promote a free and brisk circulation of the blood, when become sluggish and languid from the afflicting ailments for which these Pills are a safe and effectual specific. They assist the suspended operations of the sanguiferous system, when nature requires it, and rectify the irregular habits of the unhealthy female, whose sickly and pallid countenance becomes reanimated, and freshens with the natural glow of restored health. They are a tried and approved remedy in *obstructions, debility, hypochondria, green sickness, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, bad digestion, loathing of food, pains of the stomach, shortness of breath,* upon every little motion, *sinking of the spirits* and its consequence, dejected countenance and dislike for exercise and conversation.—They are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, except in cases of pregnancy, or hectic and consumptive habits, *when they must not be taken.* But they may be administered to great advantage a month or more after *accouchment*, for the purpose of cleansing the system and purging those gross humours, which, when retained, lay the foundation of numerous diseases, and render the incautious subject unhealthy for life. They should also be taken by all women from 45 to 50, to prevent the dangerous disorders consequent upon that critical period of female life.—They have been further found, by experience, to afford a powerful remedy in all *hypocondriac, hysteric,* and *vaporish* disorders, both in *men* and *women*, whose nervous system they strengthen and regulate, aid nature in throwing off those gross and superabundant humors which produce melancholy and depression of spirits, renovate the body, reanimate the mind, and diffuse a general cheerfulness and elasticity throughout the whole system.

Price $1 50 per box.

*** Prepared from the original *Recipe* in M. S. of the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by his *immediate successor*, and the *sole Proprietor*, T. Kidder and sold wholesale by him at his Counting Room over No. 70, Court-street, corner of Hanover street, Boston, and "sold wholesale and retail," by ASA BARTON, at the *Oxford Bookstore*, by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicine as prepared by the late Dr. Conway.)

☞None genuine unless signed T. Kidder, on the outside printed wrapper.

***A large discount made to Country Physicians, Traders, &c. *May* 1.

LINCOLN & EDMANDS,

59 Washington-Street, BOSTON,

Publish and keep for sale the following Valuable

SCHOOL BOOKS.

MURRAY'S Exercises, a new and greatly improved stereotyped edition, in which all the rules of Syntax are inserted, and references by figures are made to the rules and observations, by which false grammar is to be corrected. By Israel Alger, Jr.

Extract from the Preface.

It is believed that both teachers and Pupils have labored under numerous and serious inconveniences, in relation to certain parts of these Exercises, for want of those facilities which this volume is designed to supply. Indeed, some parts of this useful work, have too frequently been either entirely omitted, or very imperfectly attended to, in consequence of the absence of those rules and principles by which the errors were intended to be corrected. Those rules, in Mr. Murray's Grammar, which relate to the correction of each part of the Exercises in Orthography, Syntax, Punctuation, and Rhetorical construction, have been introduced into this manual immediately preceding the Exercises to which they relate. The pupil being thus furnished with the principles by which he is to be governed in his corrections, may pursue his task with profit and pleasure. In this edition, more than forty 18mo. pages of matter have been added from Mr. Murray's Grammar.

FOWLE'S GEOGRAPHY.

JUST *published, and for sale by Lincoln & Edmands*, Practical Geography, as taught in the Monitorial School, Boston. *By William B. Fowle.* Second Edition. Price 37 cents.

Extract from the Preface.

"The constant use of the first edition of this Geography has enabled the author to improve the second edition very essentially, both in regard to matter and arrangement. It is now offered to the public in the full belief that its tendency will be to give the pupil a more distinct and practical acquaintance with the subject, than is acquired by the common mode of teaching Geography.

SCHOOL TICKETS.

OR *Rewards of Merit*, in a great variety for sale at the *Oxford Bookstore.*

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

SPRING.

Welcome, thou lovely Spring!
With pleasure I thee hail!
And all the birds that sing
So sweetly in the vale.

The chilly Winter 's gone,
And Spring once more is seen;
All nature has put on
Her richest robes of green.

The songsters of the grove,
Begin their merry lay,
And sing their song of love,
To cheer us every day.

How pleasant 'tis to hear
Them chaunt their lovely notes;
Whilst in the grove so near
They tune their warbling throats.

The flowers now begin,
Their beauty to display;
And seem to tell of Him,
Who does them deck so gay.

As I now welcome Spring,
With all its gaudy show,
It to my mind should bring,
How vain are things below.

And it on high should raise,
My thoughts from earthly toys
And lead my heart to praise
The Author of my joys.

FORRESTINA.

Norway, May, 1828.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

How vile are the joys of that rugged cold, breast;
Never melted by pictures of woe;
From whose cool compassion the lone and distrest
Find no rills of comfort to flow.

Benevolence! source of the purest delight,
To the bosom thou deign'st to illume;
Who beamest from thence over sorrow's deep night,
More grateful than sweetest perfume.

Without thee man grovels, exhibiting nought
His relation with Heaven to show;
But more than terrestrial flames they have caught,
Who with thy bland influence glow.

More precious thy workings soft-felt in the heart,
With sufficient of wealth, and no more,
To extract now and then stern affliction's barbed dart,
Than millions without thy mild power.

Warm gratitude's tear to experience is sweet;
But far sweeter, Ah, heavenly meed!
To feel with complacence the heart fondly beat,
Reviewing benevolent deed.

'Tis he that lives most for himself, who would seem
To exist for his fellows alone;
To sorrow's breast guided, felicity's stream
Flows back with full tide to his own.

Then let me with ardor the impulse obey,
Which descends from the fountain divine;
And scatter a fragrance, like flowrets of May,
Over grief's gloomy pathway and mine.

TYRO.

LAWS OF MAINE.

AN additional ACT respecting the fishery in the Seven Mile Brook, in Vassalborough.

Sect. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled*, That if any person or persons other than the committee appointed by the town of Vassalborough, at their annual meeting, agreeably to the provisions of law, or some person or persons by them employed, shall take any salmon, shad, or Alewives, in the Seven Mile Brook, so called, in the town of Vassalborough, or shall obstruct or prevent the passage of said fish up said Brook, he or they, so offending, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not less than five nor more than twenty dollars.

Sect. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of any mill or mill dam on said Brook, shall (unless the Selectmen of said town shall deem it inexpedient) be required to erect, keep up and maintain, below their said dam, wears, racks, or other obstructions and impediments, sufficient to prevent said fish from going under the mills; and such impediments shall be so constructed as to direct said fish into the sluice ways; and if any owner or owners, occupant or occupants as aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to erect, keep up and maintain such obstructions as aforesaid, he or they shall forfeit and pay for every day they so neglect, during the season said fish go up to spawn, the sum of ten dollars,

Sect. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the penalties incurred under the provisions of this Act, may be recovered by complaint on oath to any Justice of the Peace, within and for the county of Kennebec, (whether an inhabitant of said town of Vassalborough or not,) and such Justice of the Peace shall issue his warrant upon such complaint, and shall have power to impose the forfeitures aforesaid as fines, not exceeding twenty dollars; and when said penalties shall exceed twenty dollars so, Justice shall require said offender or offenders to recognize with sufficient surety or sureties for his or their appearance, at the next court of Common Pleas, to be holden within and for said county, to answer to said complaint, and in default of payment of said forfeitures, or in case of refusal to recognize as aforesaid, to commit such offender or offenders to the county jail of said county, there to remain until the said forfeitures are paid.—And all fines recovered and paid by virtue of the provisions of this Act, shall be disposed of in the same manner as other penalties incurred on said brook are by law to be disposed of when recovered in that part.

Sect. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That said committee of the town of Vassalborough aforesaid, shall have the right to take or cause to be taken for the term of twenty years from the first day of May last, salmon, shad or alewives, below the lower dam on said brook, in such manner as they may judge most beneficial to the inhabitants of said town, at any and all times, Sundays excepted, when the fishways through said dam are not required by law to be kept open and at any person or persons shall willfully or maliciously impede or obstruct the taking of said fish as aforesaid, he or they shall incur a penalty of not less than five or more than twenty dollars for each and every offence, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sect. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That no fish wardens, or person or persons by them employed, in the due execution of the laws for the regulation of the fishery in said brook shall be deemed trespassers, for going on the land of others, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of law. And if any person or persons shall molest or hinder said fish wardens or other persons by them employed in the execution of the duties of their office, he or they shall be liable to a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty dollars for each offence.

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 16, 1828.]

AN ACT to set off part of the town of Foxcroft, and annex the same to township numbered seven, in the eighth range.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That, so much of the town of Foxcroft, as lies north and westerly of Sebec Pond, be, and hereby is set off from the town of Foxcroft, and annexed to township numbered seven in the eighth range, in the county of Penobscot: *Provided*, That the public lands, belonging to the town of Foxcroft, thus set off, shall be exempt from taxation so long as they shall remain public property.

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 23, 1828.]

AN ACT to divide the town of Bristol and incorporate the town of Bremen.

Sect. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled*, That all that part of the town of Bristol, in the county of Lincoln, which lies within the following described lines, viz: Beginning at Muscongus Harbor, at the southerly line of William Burn's lot and running northwest the length of said lot, thence by the northerly line of Jonas Farskine's lot, and running west northwest to Biscay Pond; thence up said Pond to the Narrows Bridge; thence up the middle of Pemaquid Great Pond to the Duck Puddle Brook, and up said Brook to the Waldoborough line; thence by said line to the eastern branch of Broad Cove, to a stone marked XX, thence down the channel of said branch to the mouth of Broad Cove, thence easterly so as to include Long Island and Hog Island, crossing the Bar between Hog Island and Loud's Island; thence to the first mentioned bounds; with the inhabitants thereof, be, and the same hereby is incorporated into a town by the name of Bremen; with all the powers and privileges which other towns in this state enjoy: *Provided*, The inhabitants of said town of Bremen shall be holden to pay all assessments due and remaining unpaid, prior to the passing of this Act.

Sect. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the credits and taxes due to said town of Bristol, and the monies now in the Treasury thereof, shall after discharging the debts and liabilities of the same, incurred previous to the passing of this Act, be divided between said towns of Bristol and Bremen in proportion to their respective valuations to be ascertained by the last assessment of said town of Bristol—and if said credits, taxes and monies shall be insufficient to meet such debts and liabilities, the said towns of Bristol and Bremen shall be held to contribute therefor in the same proportion.

Sect. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That all persons chargeable to the said town of Bristol, as paupers, at the time of the passing of this Act, shall be divided between the said towns of Bristol and Bremen in proportion to the last assessment aforesaid, regard being had to the expense of such paupers—and all persons having a settlement in Bristol, gained on the territory now incorporated into the town of Bremen shall be deemed to have a lawful settlement in said town of Bremen.

Sect. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the towns of Bristol and Bremen shall constitute a Representative district, and be entitled to elect one Representative in the Legislature of this State until otherwise classed by law.

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 19, 1828.]

AN ACT to incorporate the town of Baileyville.

Sect. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled*, That the Plantation numbered seven, in the Eastern Division, in the county of Washington, bounded northerly by the Schoodic river, westerly by Plantation numbered seventeen and town of Alexander, southerly by the town of Baring, and easterly by the river St. Croix, be, and the same hereby is incorporated into a town by the name of Baileyville; and the inhabitants of said town are hereby vested with all the powers, privileges, and immunities, which the inhabitants of other towns within this State, do or may by law enjoy.

Sect. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the said town of Baileyville shall be entitled to vote for the choice of Representative in the Legislature of this State, in the same class of which Calais and Baring compose a part, and shall continue a part of the same class, until otherwise provided by law.

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 19, 1828.]

AN ACT to incorporate the town of Chandlerville.

Sect. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled*, That the Plantation numbered five, in the second range, north of Waldo Patent, in the county of Somerset, bounded as follows, to wit: beginning at the northwest corner of said Plantation and at the south line of Palmyra, thence running east to Plymouth, and to the county line, between the counties of Somerset and Penobscot; thence south on said Plymouth to the first range of townships north of the Waldo Patent; thence west on said range line to Burnham; thence northerly on said Burnham, to the Sebasticook river; thence by the east line of Pittsfield, to the south line of Palmyra, the first mentioned bounds; be, and the same hereby is incorporated into a town by the name of Chandlerville; and the inhabitants of said town are hereby vested with all the powers, privileges and immunities, which the inhabitants of other towns within this state, do or may by law enjoy.

Sect. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the said town of Chandlerville shall be entitled to vote for the choice of a Representative in the Legislature of this State in the same class as before the passage of this Act.

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 19, 1828.]

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to us, whose Accounts and Notes have been of one year's standing and upwards, are now reminded in a particular manner, that they must be paid immediately.

S. & A. MILLETT.

Norway Village, May 2, 1828. 3w 1

BROWN'S DROPS FOR FITS

CONSTANTLY for sale at the Oxford Bookstore.

JOHNSON'S AMERICAN

ANODYNE LINIMENT,

or,

LIQUID OPODELDOC,

SUPERIOR in strength and medical virtues to any of the kind ever offered to the public. It is used with the most happy effects for Rheumatism, for strains, bruises and swellings. For asthma, for hard, dry spasmodic coughs, and for hooping cough; for pains and soreness in the stomach and sides for pains and itching in the ears, &c. &c.

It is a certain remedy for sore lips, toothache and **CHILBLAINS.**

☞Sold wholesale and retail by the Proprietor at Sullivan—Glazier, & Co. Hallowell—George Coe, Portland—S. Farnsworth Esq. Bridgton—ASA BARTON, Norway.

A liberal discount made to wholesale dealers.

*** In consequence of the unprecedented demand for this Opodeldoc, the price has been reduced to 37 1-2 cents each.

March 3, 1828. eowtf 102

TIMBER LANDS.

AGREEABLY to the provisions of the Resolve of the State of Maine, making appropriations for *Public Buildings* for the use of the State, the following TOWNSHIPS and parts of Townships of Land will be sold by *Public Auction* to the highest bidder, subject to the reservation of 1000 acres in each Township for the future appropriation of the Legislature to the use of such town, to wit:

Township No 2, in the 2d range of Townships north of the Bingham Kennebec Purchase and west of Moosehead Lake, 22,968 acres.

Township A in 13th range of Townships west of the Monument, 23,040 acres

Township No. 2, in 13th range, do. 23,040 acres

Township A in 14th range of Townships, 13,164 acres

According to the survey and plan made by Jos Norris.

The west half of Township No. 3, 31 range west of the Monument, 11,189 acres.

The north half of Township No. 1, 6th range, 11,462 acres.

Township No. 3, in 7th range, do. 23,255 acres.

According to Norris & M'Millan's plan.

Township No. 5, in 4th range of Townships west of the Monument, 23,040 acres.

Township No. 6, in 7th range, do. 23,040 acres.

According to Joseph & J. C. Norris' plan.

Township No. 1, in 11th range of Townships west of the Monument, 23,040 acres.

Township B in same range, do. 26,736 acres

According to Joseph Norris' plan.

These Townships are represented as possessing valuable Pine Timber and are worthy the attention of all who may wish to secure to themselves valuable lots of pine timber and land capable of sustaining a dense population after the timber shall have been taken off.

The terms of payment are one-fifth cash at the time of sale, the residue to be secured by the Note of the purchaser with two or more satisfactory sureties, payable in four equal annual payments with interest annually.

The four Townships first herein named will be sold at *Palmer's* Hotel, opposite the Court-House in *Augusta*, on THURSDAY, the *10th day of July next*, at 10 o'clock A. M.—and the remaining Townships and parts of Townships, at *Chick's* Hotel in *Bangor*, on MONDAY, the *14th day of July next*, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JAMES IRISH, *Land Agent.*

Portland, February 12, 1828. 2mtds.

LINCOLN & EDMANDS,

59 WASHINGTON-STREET, BOSTON,

Publish and keep for sale the following Valuable

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE PRONOUNCING TESTAMENT, in which all the proper names, and many other words are accented, to lead to a correct pronunciation. Above 30,000 copies of this work have already been called for, and it has exerted a very powerful influence in exciting attention to the subject of correct pronunciation, and establishing habits of correct speaking. Well printed from stereotype plates, on good paper.

In numerous towns, the School Committees have given particular directions for the introduction of the Pronouncing Testament: and the attaching of Walker's pronunciation to the work, will undoubtedly render the Testament a more universal companion in schools. Early habits of pronunciation are difficult to be changed, which renders it important to acquire those habits which are correct. The Spelling Books which are now fast coming into use are founded on the principles of Mr. Walker; and it cannot fail to be beneficial to have reading lessons marked agreeably to the same principles.

*** The Pronouncing Testament has been recommended by numerous instructors and other literary persons, from which the following are selected:

From the Rev. Mr. Benedict, of Pawtucket, R.I.

Messrs. Lincoln & Edmands,

I have examined your "Pronouncing Testament." Mr Alger certainly deserves great credit for his device, and for his wise and profitable application of Walker's rules of Orthoepy to this every day book: and if he carries his plan through the whole of the Scriptures, he will do a great service to the christian, as well as literary public.

From the Rector of Christ Church to Mr. Alger.

Boston, Feb. 12, 1828.

Dear Sir,

I have examined with much satisfaction your "Pronouncing Testament." The plan is, in my opinion, judicious and well executed; and will, I am persuaded, greatly facilitate the attainment of a correct pronunciation of Scripture names. I am happy to learn from your note at the end of the volume, that the whole Bible is shortly to be published on a similar plan. That your useful labors may be amply rewarded, and crowned with abundant success, is the sincere wish of, dear sir, yours, very respectfully,

A. EATON.

EARTHERN, CHINA, & GLASS WARE!

LEACH & WHITMAN,

No. 6, MERCHANTS' ROW, PORTLAND,

HAVE received per recent arrivals **150** Packages of Earthern, China, & Glass WARE, which they offer by the Crate or Retail at Boston Prices.

*** Purchasers are invited to call.

May 7, 1828. 6w 2

The American Builder's Companion: or System of Architect;

PARTICULARLY adapted to the present style of building, illustrated by 70 copper plate engravings, sixth quarto edition, enlarged by the addition of Grecian Architect—by A. Benjamin architect and carpenter.—Published *R. P. & C. WILLIAMS*, Cornhill square, No. 79, Washington-street, Boston.

Extract from the preface of the third edition. "I have first laid down and explained such problems in geometry as are absolutely necessary to the well understanding of the subject. I have next treated on the origin of building, of mouldings, and of the orders. I have endeavored to explain them so clearly and fully that they cannot be misunderstood.

"I have given examples for sashes, sash frames, and shutters; and how to set them in brick walls; have also treated fully on stairs.

"Several plans and elevation of buildings of different kinds, are to be found in this work, with observations on their several and particular parts."

Publisher's Advertisement to the Sixth Edition.

Since the copy right of this work has been transferred to the present proprietors, they have with the advice of the editor and other eminent Architects and builders, enlarged it by additional matter and plates, on stairs, *Grecian, Doric and Ionian Architecture*, from the most celebrated remains of antiquity, and an additional plan and elevation for a Meeting House or Church.

This work is very generally approved of, and is now well known and found to contain all the information on this subject, necessary for common use.

Also, a large assortment in all the various branches of literature, on liberal terms.

March 6, 1828 eply 102

LINCOLN & EDMANDS,

59 WASHINGTON-STREET, BOSTON,

Publish and keep for sale the following Valuable

SCHOOL BOOKS:

ALGER'S MURRAY, being Murray's own Abridgment of his Grammar, with copious additions from his larger work, rendering the Syntax very complete, to which questions for examination are added. By Israel Alger, Jr. ☞As a cheap and compendious elementary work for general use, this is probably the best Grammar extant, and is rapidly gaining an introduction into most of the towns in New-England. Though furnished at a moderate prices, it is so copious, as in most cases to supersede the necessity of a larger work. Price $2.

Extract from the Record of the School Committee of Boston.

"At a meeting of the School Committee, held at the Mayor and Aldermen's Rooms, May 5, 1824, it was *Voted*, That Alger's Abridgment of Murray's Grammar, Boston Stereotype edition, be introduced into the public Reading and Grammar Schools of this city.

JOHN PIERPONT, *Sec'ry.*

ALGIER'S ENGLISH TEACHER, in which Murray's Exercises and Key are placed in opposite columns, by which errors in grammar are at once exhibited, furnishing a very convenient aid to instructers and private learners. Many errors which had crept into the various editions of the Exercises and Key, have been detected in this work not only by great care, but by their being printed in opposite columns. 1 dol.

ALGER'S BOOK KEEPING, on a new and improved plan.

DR. ADAMS' GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS, on a plan highly approved. More than 50,000 copies have been published, and of which it may be said, that probably no work is better adapted to the use of schools in general.—Geography $1—Atlas 50 cts.

***This Geography cannot fail to receive the approbation of all who examine it. The First Part consists of names of places, rivers, &c. divided and accented. The Second Part consists of a Grammar of Geography, to be committed to memory, and, by being placed by itself, prevents all uncertainty relative to the part to be committed. The Third Part is an interesting description of the world, to be read in classes. To this edition is added a concise view of Ancient Geography.

Dr. Stoughton, late President of Columbian College, thus speaks of the work:

Philadelphia, June 9, 1820.

"The Geography by D. Adams, A. M. as far as my judgment extends, is one of the happiest efforts for imparting profit, popularity, and pleasure to the science it teaches. The accentuation of difficult words in the first part, is as necessary and useful as the outlines to be committed to memory in the second part, are select and judicious. In part the third, the Author has avoided servility in copying from the works of others, and in a style neat and attractive, has exhibited the state of Nations and Cities, not as they presented themselves in the last or former centuries, but as they now exist. The work discovers the extensive reading of the Author, and a felicity of talent in fixing on the facts which are best calculated to inform and edify. I wish the work a very extensive circulation. W. STAUGHTON.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE..Greenwood.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the non-resident proprietors and owners of lands, in the town of Greenwood, lying in the north part of said town, formerly known by the name of Raymond's grant, and in the county of Oxford, and State of Maine, that they are taxed in the bill committed to me the subscriber, Collector of said town, to collect, for the year 1827, in the respective sums following, viz.:—

	No. of Lots.	No. of Range.	No. of Acres.	Value.	State, Town and County tax.	Different High-way tax for 1826.	
				$	c.	c.	c.
	8	1	100	45	4	1	77
	5	4	100	45	4	1	77
	7	8	100	45	4	1	77
Formerly	2	5	100	45	4	1	77
taxed to Capt.	7	5	80	36	4	1	61
R. Merrill.	8	5	100	45	3	40	77
Unknown,	5	6	100	45	4	1	77
	7	6	100	45	4	1	77
	2	7	100	45	4	1	77
	6	8	100	45	4	1	77
	12	9	75	33	3	90	56

And unless said taxes, and all necessary intervening charges, are paid to me, the subscriber, on or before Monday, the first day of September next, so much of said land, as will discharge the same, will then be sold at public auction, at the store of Enoch Cordwell, in said town of Greenwood, on said day, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

JOHN SMALL, Collector.

Greenwood, March 25, 1828.

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM.

The most valuable remedy discovered for all diseases of the LUNGS.

THIS Balsam has been found to be the most useful remedy discovered in Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Cough, Coughs and Pulmonary complaints of every kind. Though it may be doubted whether any medicine can prove effectual in confirmed consumptions, yet it will be found by the certificates that the Balsam has been found so, in cases which presented all the symptoms—and in extreme cases it has undoubtedly such, which no medicine can cure, it will always be found useful in prolonging life, and rendering the patient easy and comfortable. In all the diseases which lead to consumptions it may be justly called a *Specific*. In common colds frequently a single dose taken in the evening is sufficient to effect a cure, and those who have used it usually keep it constantly by them, to use on any sudden exposure.

TESTIMONIES.

I was about two years since troubled with the following distressing symptoms—Faintness of the stomach, pain through the breast and shoulders and left side; tightness across the chest; difficulty of breathing; tickling in the throat, with a sense of suffocation; night sweats; loss of appetite, debility; swelling of the feet and ancles; occasional fever; difficult raising of mucus, with severe fits of coughing, more particularly morning and evening; great prostration of strength, with a disposition to be bolstered with pillows when in bed; after trying various remedies without relief, I had recourse to the *Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam*, and was surprised to find the sudden and effectual relief it gave me, and that these distressing symptoms gradually disappeared. Since that time I have never thought of doing without it, but keep it constantly by me, in case of any tendency to the above complaints. MARY GRIER.

Boston, Jan. 1827.

Mr. Wm. Masters, of Boston, certifies that his wife, having taken a very violent cold, which produced a severe pain in the side, stricture across the breast, loss of appetite, severe cough, with spitting of blood, profuse night-sweats, &c was restored to perfect health by the use of this Balsam.

Many more certificates of the virtues of this truly valuable medicine, might be adduced, if it were necessary. Several others from Gentlemen of the first respectability are attached to the directions around each bottle.

The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam may be obtained of Asa Barton, at the Oxford Bookstore, who is Agent for the sale of it, in this part of the State. Price 50 cts. a bottle.

Norway, Jan. 1st, 1828. eop

☞THE REAL.☜

JEWETT'S *Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific*, will be distinguished, as *they ever have been*, by the signature, H. PLUMLEY, both on the bill of directions and on the label to each box.

*** These Pills are the prescription of a celebrated German Physician, *and not the recipe of any Physician in this country*, and the public are cautioned against a spurious article professing to be prepared from a recipe of a late Physician of New-Hampshire of the *same name*, which article ☞*on the strength of the name alone*, they attempt to sell as the genuine!

The genuine Pills are a cure for Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Diseases of the Liver, sickness at the stomach, loss of appetite, headache, dizziness in the head, weakness of the limbs, acidity, costiveness, and piles.

—ALSO—

Jewett's original Stomach Plaster.

These plasters are very beneficial, when applied to any part suffering from pain, weakness, and are particularly serviceable in cases of sprains, weakness and pain in the side or stomach.

One roll is sufficient for four plasters.

☞A constant supply of the above Pills and Plasters may be had of the subscriber who is *wholesale* and *retail* agent for the proprietor. ASA BARTON.

Norway, Feb. 23. eoply

MILLS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale at a bargain, his SAW-MILL, GRIST MILL, and CLAPBOARD MACHINE, entirely new, having been built but one year, of good Materials, and the work done in a faithful and workmanlike manner; they are eligibly situated on one of the best Water privileges in the country—the Dam constructed mostly of Stone, and on a solid foundation. The GRIST-MILL has two pair of Stones, with a good Bolt, and commands an extensive run of custom. The SAW-MILL and CLAPBOARD MACHINE are easily supplied with the best Timber, and are so situated that the supply is almost inexhaustible.

PHINEHAS HOWARD.

Howard's Gore, May 1, 1828. 4w 1

Cordage, Cut Nails and Duck.

THOMAS BROWNE—

No. 10, LONG WHARF, PORTLAND,

AGENT for the State of Maine, for the sale of Patent Cordage, made by Robbins, of Plymouth.—Also Cut Nails and Brads of all sizes, from 3d to 50d, manufactured by Boston Iron Company. Duck, of various prices; Anchors and Chain Cables.

It is presumed that the quality, price, and time for the above articles, will give entire satisfaction.—*Portland, Aug.* 14, 1827.—ly

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